

imports from any foreign country. It is also announced that a bill has been introduced in the legislature of Antigua, the purpose of which is to give effect to the provisions of the

As the Great Sale Draws to a Close Values Steadily Increase

(By W. Ross-Alger & Co.)

NEW YORK July 12—Horsemen are optimistic about the summer season, but they are not sure about the weather. The weather is the key to the season, and the weather is the key to the season. The weather is the key to the season, and the weather is the key to the season.

WHEAT— Winning July 12

Chicago, July 12—Bullish crop
from the northwest brought about

The higher level of prices at the outset

[illegible]

Local Grain Market

strong, internationals showing no definite trend.

IS YOUR ACUTE OR CHRONIC

Livestock Markets

U.S. Rubber	48	48
Royal Dutch ..	56	56 1/2
Standard Oil ..	57	57

are pro
presumptive. E

and External Pain

point to 70%. Other papers were more or less neglected.

CLEARANCE

JULY **EVERYTHING** **REDUCED** **SALE**

MAIL ORDERS sale has but a few more days to run—time is getting all too short, so it becomes of vital importance that we double our efforts in closing out the balance of our Summer Stocks. All former contracts have been entirely forgotten in a superabundant and mightily increased stock of new merchandise out with which to run the next few days. The benefits are wholly yours. **BUY FREELY—NOTICE INVIGILATE YOUR NEEDS FOR MONTHS TO COME.**

10% OFF

On all staple and regular stocks with the exception of a few contract tins and groceries.

These garments are of



Hundreds of exclusive styles—the season's newest creations in Taffeta, Satin, Crepe de Chine, Canton Crepe, and Georgette. DRESSING FOR EVENING and STREET WEAR. Regular prices \$47.50 to \$140.00. Wednesday **HALF PRICE**

1,800 CORN BROOMS—Regular \$1.00. **53-** day at 15c Each

Wednesday **53c**
5,000 TUNGSTON LAMPS—15,
18 and 40 watts. **29c**
Reg. 50c. Wednesday
GOLF AND TENNIS BALLS—
The well-known Midland quality
direct from Birmingham, Eng.
land. Reg. 45c, 75c
and 85c. Rush Price.. **49c**

Buy these by the dozen, for you
may never have another chance
such as this. Pretty fancy en-
graved cut patterns. Clear crys-
tal glass. Regular \$2.50 to \$4.00
per dozen. 9 A.M. **15c**
Wednesday, each

 You will need one of these for vacation. 18 inch size. Reg. \$8.25 and \$10.25. **\$4.79**
Sale Price

G.T.P. TRAFFIC EARNINGS	CHIEF SHUTE
-------------------------	-------------

Produce Market

EGG MARKET

OTTAWA, July 12.—The egg market continues practically unchanged.

July 12, first 39.

THE CITY COUNCIL, in an effort to relieve the con-

MONTREAL PRODUCE

MONTREAL, July 12—Eggs, per pair, 60¢; per dozen, \$7.00. **Cheese**, Swiss Emmentaler, 18¢; Swiss Gruyere, 19¢; Swiss Appenzel, 20¢; Swiss Brie, 21¢; Swiss Cheddar, 22¢; Swiss Gouda, 23¢; Swiss Jarlsberg, 24¢; Swiss Casu Marzu, 25¢.

Butter, Canadian creamery, 36¢ to 37¢; foreign, selected No. 1 and 2, 38¢ to 39¢; extra, 40¢ to 41¢.

Explosives. Rastus (after a visit to the doctor) dropped dead in Toronto streets today as a result of a heart attack. The Chief added that Edmonton oil men felt mighty good to him after he left for the fertile soils of Ontario and Quebec.

A pestered conditions that result each Saturday at the City Public Market owing to the large amount of business transacted on that day, are, at the suggestion of a number of farmers and city patrons, endeavoring to encourage THURSDAY as a MARKET SHOPPING DAY in order to relieve the week-end rush.

ON FRIDAY NEXT

That a meeting of all those interested in the construction of the proposed automobile road between
 HARVEY, RICHARDSON, COLE & ROBERTSON
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
 608 ARCADE BUILDING
 be plenty of customers and ample room for display and selling.
 choice of produce, etc., and more agreeable shopping conditions.

ago. Mr. Reed states that all interested in the proposal are invited to be

...the association, he says, to enlist the support of all towns along the line of route. The association however, still

Famous British The Provincial Government has provided legislation designed to encourage the co-operation

Aviator, Is Killed farmers by adequate credit, longer term loans, lower interest rates, cash prices for purchases saving of time and labor, and an improved community spirit.

The Alberta Co-operative Credit Act, in its amended form, grants exceptional powers in twenty per cent. each year thereafter.

the Canadian coast to Ireland, but failed, his machine falling into the water in mid-ocean. He was rescued by the Danish

Captain Sir John Alcock, who
 himself died in December, 1919.
 1919.

HON. C. B. MITCHELL
 W. M. SEILER

1917, by a result of injuries	18	HON. C. A. MITCHELL,	19	W. M. SELLERS,
received a strain to earth,	19	Provisional Treasurer	20	Supervisor Co-operative Credit
near Collevard, France.	20		21	Parliament Buildings, Elmon
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Exact Subjects For Discussions Are Not Yet Outlined.
But Washington Officials Feel That Conversations May
Lead to Plan for Association of Nations as Advocated
By President.

Prize Winners At the Fair

Education: 2. Mrs. Wm. Wallace
Education: 4. Mrs. E. Grogan, El
monton.

MISCELLANEOUS

Homemade candles—1. Mrs. S. H.
Gray. Education: 2. Mrs. D. M. Wel-
sh. Education: 3. I. J. Burkhart.
Education: 4. Mrs. W. D. Vance. El-
monton.

Orange Marmalade—1. Mrs. H. G.
Taylor. Education: 2. Mrs. H. W. Da-
lamore. Education: 4. Mrs. W. A.

Education: 2. T. Tate. Calais
Hill, Me.

For the best copied animal
life, in oils—1. W. Stock, El
monton. 2. Mrs. Alice Biss, Crockett.

For the best copied landscape
marine subject, in oils—1. Mr.
Hille Crawford, 1. E. W. Stock,
Elmonton. 3. Miss M. March, El

For the best copied landscape
marine subject in watercolor, 2. M.

IS RAMPANT ON BELFAST STREETS

in the Leopold district were burned out. The police were fired upon at night but no one was hit.

For the best basket decorated
enamel and decorated—1. Ruth
Prevey, Edmonton.
For the best collection of tape-
stry—1. H. H. McElroy, Edmonton.
Ruth B. Prevey, Edmonton.
China Painting—Professionals
For the best collection, not ex-
ceeding 15 pieces—1. Miss Nellie Bro-
die, Edmonton.
China Painting—Amateurs
For the best collection, not ex-
ceeding 15 pieces—1. Edna Kelly,
Edmonton; 2. Miss Ruth Hall,
Edmonton; 3. Miss Elsie Barnhouse,
Edmonton.

machine. In view of the fact that U.F. political association has platform nor definite plans at stage of the procedure, this see rather premature self glorification perverted delegate. In answer to "no funds" argument committed

ed his objections in a fair and considered speech. He emphasized folly of entering the political

there, that on the wildered in—who seemed to be the pet of the convention—asking them if unanimous the answer was "No, we will not make it more."

The afternoon session closed with the adoption of a provincial program of identification with present times (cause not specified) caused it stated the U.F.A. political action and to draw program, features of which encourage better marketing.

Labels

well
the
field

8:00—ORANGE BREW

And

— 4 —

E. HALL,
MINER, ALTA. 8:00

C. Bowen
Ellie McClung
Jeffernan, K.C.
Macdonald

The

**ARDROSSAN HALL,
ARDROSSAN, ALTA.**
J. W. Heffernan, K.C.
Hugh C. Macdonald
Capt. J. C. Bowen
Mrs. Nellie McClung



Edmonton Exhibition Daily Program

Fair Visitors

A Cordial Invitation to You
To Visit Us

SCISSORS—Just received a select assortment of the famous Klaus Scissors—unlimitedly guaranteed. Take a pair home with you.

THE NEW GILLETTE Safety Razor is here awaiting your inspection. \$5.00 up.
—See our Maytag Washing Machine display in the Manufacturers' Building.

J. A. Werner's Hardware

Phones 2230, 2532

10139 99th Street Corner Queen's and Rice

JULY CLEARANCE SALE

OVER 100 SUITS ON SALE THURSDAY

In groups—

\$18.95 \$22.75 \$29.50

NEARLY 200 DRESSES—Taffetas, Satins, Crepe de

Chenes, Tricollettes, Tricotines, Serges, etc. In groups:

\$16.75 \$22.75 \$29.50

SOME 100 COATS ON CLEARANCE—In groups:

\$15.95 \$18.95 \$25.00

FORBES-TAYLOR CO.

10514-18 Jasper Avenue

H. FROME Limited Jewelers, Next C.P.R. Building

EXHIBITION SPECIAL
FIVE DAYS ONLY

Your choice
of
any **\$5.00** Article

in our large window
Regular values up to \$15.00

Baby Ben Clocks
Big Ben Clocks
Silverware
Cut Glass
French Ivory
Solid Gold Rings

H. Frome Ltd
JEWELRY

10024 Jasper Avenue
Next door C.P.R. Building

Watch Chains
Cigarette Cases
Vanity Cases
Wedding Rings
Brooches
Lavaliers

Oldsmobile

Sets the Pace
PRICES
GUARANTEED

The selling price of the Oldsmobile has always been based upon cost of labor and material with a fair margin of profit—HENCE A DEMAND FOR BETTER VALUE ABLY MET.

The Oldsmobile Service Station is located at the Empire Garage, on 102nd Street, south of Jasper Avenue. We have a recognized expert mechanic in Mr. V. T. Batchelor, who is in charge of the service. We always have on hand a complete stock of parts and guarantee a **REAL HOME FOR THE OLDSMOBILE.**

New Sedan Model, Four Cylinder Touring and Roadster, Eight Cylinder Touring—all models equipped with Cord Tires.

A COMPARISON OF OLDSMOBILE VALUES WILL CONVINCE YOU OF ITS SUPERIOR QUALITIES

Visit our Showrooms at 10625 Jasper Avenue and we be pleased to demonstrate our car without any obligation on your part.

D. J. CONNELLY

OLDSMOBILE DISTRIBUTORS

Showrooms: 10625 Jasper Avenue

Phone 4884

Program of Judging

BREEDING CLASSES

Thoroughbred, Standardbred, Hackney and Grades

Judges: Graham Galbraith and W. R. Lowe

Time:

9:30 Thoroughbred Brood Mare, foal by side.

9:45 Hackney Brood Mare, foal by side.

9:50 Grade Brood Mare, foal by side (Roadster or Carriage).

10:05 Thoroughbred Filly, 2 years.

10:10 Standardbred Mare, and 2 of her progeny.

10:20 Hackney Filly, 2 years.

10:30 Thoroughbred Mare, and 2 of her progeny.

10:45 Thoroughbred Mare, 3 years and over.

10:45 Thoroughbred Mare Championship.

10:45 Best Hunter Mare or Filly, special by the Hunter Improvement Society of London, England.

11:00 Standardbred Filly, 2 years old.

11:05 Standardbred Mare, 3 years and over.

11:20 Hackney Mare and 2 of her progeny.

11:25 Grade Brood Mare with foal by side (Saddle).

11:35 Hackney Mare, 3 years or over.

Hackney Mare Championship.

Best Hackney Mare, parents registered in England; special by the Hackney Horse Society of London, England.

11:50 Grade 3-year-old Filly.

SHOW CLASSES

Judges (Light Horses): Graham Galbraith and W. R. Lowe. (Heavy Horses): John Watson and R. E. Drennan.

2:00 Carriage Singles exceeding 142 hands.

2:15 Children's Turnouts.

2:30 Ladies' Saddle Horses.

2:45 Draught Pairs.

3:00 Single Pacers exceeding 142 hands.

3:10 Alberta Humane Society Special.

3:25 Best Girl Rider.

3:35 Tandems.

3:40 Four Horse Teams.

4:00 Open Jumping Class.

Watch the Bulletin During Exhibition Week For Up-to-the-
: : : Moment News : : :

A CHANCE WELL INVESTED!

Here's A Special Attraction For Fair Week

Visit our Booth at the Exhibition in the Manufacturers' Building—Make it your headquarters—You are always welcome.

When you think of buying anything in the line of Furniture—New or Second-Hand Office or Store Fixtures—See Us First: We can give you better value, show you a finer selection, than anywhere in town. We also carry a large number of Pianos, Phonographs, and specials. In fact, time is too short to name over the full list.

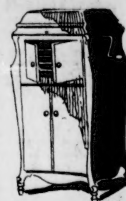
Take Good Advice—If You Need Anything, Call on

Greenfield's Exchange

The Store That Makes Friends

Corner Jasper and Fraser

Phone 2442



Phonographs

Melotone, Sonora, Star

Pianos

Williams (new scale), Ennis, Sherlock, Manning. Visitors are invited to hear our Phonograph, Special at \$115.00.

Gennett Records—Music Rolls

Special buys in used Pianos and Organs

Jones and Cross

— Phone 4746 —

10014 101st Street. (Next New Journal Bldg.)

VISITORS

We offer the Greatest CLOTHES VALUES in all Canada—Call and be convinced.

No **\$35** No
More Less

MADE TO MEASURE

Scotland Woolen Mills Co., Limited

10045 Jasper Avenue

THE RED FRONT STORE

Do You Know The Essex

If you don't, take the opportunity now, while in the city.

We are at your service.

You will see a stock Essex on the track, but let us take you out and demonstrate to you.

—Phone 1972—

The Freeman Co., Ltd.

HUDSON-ESSEX DISTRIBUTORS
10710 99th Street

Trudel Fur Mfg., Ltd.

WHILE in Edmonton, we would appreciate very much a visit to our Store.

WE have a very nice selection of Fur Coats (plain and trimmed) in Hudson Seal, French Seal, Coon, Beaver, Muskrat and many others—all the latest styles.

WE also can show you a beautiful range of Chokers, Stoles and Scarfs of all kinds.

Trudel Fur Mfg., Limited

Phone 2213

10028 102nd Ave.

FUR STORAGE FOR YOUR FURS WINTER

CALL AT OUR SHOP

Special Prices on Fur Coats, Fur Sets, Muffs, Stoles and Capes

A small deposit will hold them until cold weather.

FUR STORAGE AND REPAIRS

Bring us your Furs for repair—We also store Furs for the summer at very reasonable charges.

Our Standard:

Perfect Pelts—Perfect Workmanship

Alexander-Hilpert Fur Co., Ltd.
10624 Jasper Avenue Phone 4094

BASEBALL
CRICKET
RACING
TENNIS

Sports of All Sorts

EDITED BY W. B. CLARK

BASKETBALL
FOOTBALL
BOWLING
BOXING

BOB NAIL COMES THROUGH WITH LONG WIN, PAYING THE TALENT TIDY SUM IN THE CLOSING RACE

Good Crowd Saw Second Day of Exhibition Races—Final Race Produced the Long Shot of the Day When Owen Entry Paid \$73.15 for a Two-Dollar Ticket—Betting Brisk on All the Running Events

THE RACING ON the second day after the first day of the exhibition races at the Edmonton track was very successful. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

BENTON HOLDS REGINA DOWN TO THREE HITS

Winning Run Five to One—Quakers Had Best Victory Over Moose Jaw

The Quakers won a very close game against the Moose Jaw team. The game was very close and the Quakers were very good. The final score was five to one. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

Clydesdale From Ohaton Winner Of Premier Honors for Females At Exhibition Judging Tuesday

Norman A. Weir Is the Owner of Rose of Killalyn—Oswell's Poppy Took Reserve

The Clydesdale horse, Rose of Killalyn, won the premier honors for females at the exhibition judging on Tuesday. The horse was owned by Norman A. Weir. The judge was very impressed with the horse and gave it the highest honors. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.



"WHIP" KENNEDY also has taken all the best of matters in the Amateur Exhibition 10-day. King will team with Johnny Johnson on the four of teams that are entered.

The Score Board

National League	American League
Pittsburgh 10 20 442	Cleveland 11 20 404
New York 11 20 404	New York 11 20 404
St. Louis 11 20 404	St. Louis 11 20 404
Chicago 11 20 404	Chicago 11 20 404
Philadelphia 11 20 404	Philadelphia 11 20 404

Marquand Wins
The Marquand team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

St. Louis Wins
The St. Louis team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

Heavy Hitting
The Philadelphia team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

Two for Two
The New York team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

Detroit Wins in 10th
The Detroit team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

International
The international team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

Western Canada League
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Pacific Coast League
The Pacific Coast League team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

One Big Upset in Tennis Tournament on Toronto Courts
The tennis tournament on the Toronto courts was very exciting. There were many upsets and the winners were very good. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

Smoking Tobacco
The smoking tobacco was very good. It was very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

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SOUTH SIDERS WIN OPENING BALL BATTLE

Defeat Centrists Eight to Three in Well Contested Game to Start Second Half

The South Siders won the opening ball battle. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

RACING RESULTS
The racing results were very good. The winners were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

GRAND CHURCH
The Grand Church team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

Indian Win Two
The Indian team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

Washington Wins
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UMPIRE CALLS GAME AT END OF NINTH WITH SCORE TIED; ESKS HITTING WITH MEN ON BAGS

Herman Hit Three-Bagger with Bases Full and Placed Team in the Lead in Ninth with Single at Right Time—Esk Played Good Ball and Should Have Won—Will Play Two Games Today

The umpire called the game at the end of the ninth inning with the score tied. The Esk team was hitting very well and had men on base. The Esk team won the game. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

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Washington Wins
The Washington team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

Two for Two
The New York team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

Detroit Wins in 10th
The Detroit team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

International
The international team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

Western Canada League
The Western Canada League team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

Pacific Coast League
The Pacific Coast League team won the championship of the exhibition. They were very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

One Big Upset in Tennis Tournament on Toronto Courts
The tennis tournament on the Toronto courts was very exciting. There were many upsets and the winners were very good. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

Smoking Tobacco
The smoking tobacco was very good. It was very good and played very well. The crowd was very large and the betting was very brisk. The races were very close and the winners were very good. The final race was a very close one and the winner was a long shot.

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THE ALBERTA AND GREAT WATERWAYS RAILWAY Mackenzie-Waterways Route

THE Mackenzie-Waterways is the shortest and most direct route from Edmonton to the Mackenzie River, British and the Arctic.

The Mackenzie-Waterways Route to all points North of Chipewyan is three hundred and fifty miles shorter than any other route, and to all points between Chipewyan and McMurray the saving of distance is even greater.

At the present time the End of Steel on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway is within three miles of Chipewyan, and passengers, on arrival of the train at the End of Steel, can be transported across this gap to make connections with boats plying into McMurray or to all points in the North.

With the completion of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway to McMurray, which will be in the fall of this year, travellers to the North will be able to make the entire trip from Edmonton to the North Country with but one portage, this being at Fitzgerald. By any other route at least two portages are required, and the discomfort and delays in travelling are proportionately increased.

The Pioneer Transportation Companies of the North—the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northern Trading Co.—have long established their Headquarters for the Mackenzie River District and the Arctic at Fort McMurray, while the Alberta and Arctic Transportation Company are also operating a line of steamboats from McMurray over the same route.

No other point accessible by rail from Edmonton is so well served by water transportation, or has so large a territory tributary to it as Fort McMurray.

The Alberta and Great Waterways train leaves Edmonton from the Depot at the intersection of 121st Street and 107th Avenue three days per week for Lac-La-Biche, and from Lac-La-Biche at least one train each week goes on to the End of Steel, which is within fourteen miles of Fort McMurray; additional trains being so dispatched as traffic necessities.

The train leaving Edmonton on Wednesday morning is a through train, passengers arriving at Lac-La-Biche on Wednesday night and leaving for Fort McMurray the following morning, arriving at the End of Steel about noon on Friday. It is therefore possible for passengers leaving Edmonton on Wednesday morning to reach Fort McMurray by the following Friday afternoon, from which point they are in direct contact with northern navigation.

With the completion of the line to Fort McMurray, through passenger service will be established, whereby it will be possible for passengers leaving Edmonton in the morning to be landed at Fort McMurray the evening of the same day.

If you are a prospective trader or a traveller, or otherwise bent upon business into the Mackenzie River

District or the Arctic, you cannot serve your own interests or facilitate your business better than by making use of the Mackenzie-Waterways Route; while, if you are a traveller for pleasure only, no more enjoyable vacation can be spent than by making a trip to the Arctic by way of the majestic waterways of the North. However, if you desire to spend your vacation or a few idle days in a district not too far afield, then Lac is also a place where you will find attractions unsurpassed by any lake resort in Alberta, being situated within easy rail communication with Edmonton, and surroundings still sufficiently primitive to appeal to all true lovers of nature. This beautiful lake, set in low forested hills, with sandy beaches, intriguing islands and sheltered coves, invites the boater, camper and bather, while the disciplinarian of Islay Walton will find fine waters teeming with white fish, lake and trout. In the shooting season myriads of ducks and geese frequent its shores and transform it into a sportsman's paradise.

At this lake the Railway Company has erected what is unquestionably the finest Summer Hotel to be found at any lake resort in Alberta. Architecturally pleasing and tastefully furnished, it offers accommodation to vacationists who seek these conveniences and comforts which only a modern hotel can afford; while for persons desirous of camping, or dwelling in a summer cottage of their own, there are many appealing locations offering.

The hunter will find no territory conveniently accessible from Edmonton so frequented by moose and caribou as that traversed by the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, and it is in no way exaggerating to say that in the fall of the year few days will pass when some of these animals may not be discerned from the track. No hunter of ordinary ability need undertake a hunting trip into the country without bringing out a trophy with him.

The explorations of Geologists and Prospectors indicate that the Mackenzie Basin and the country lying between it and the Western shores of the Hudson Bay is probably the greatest storehouse of unexploited mineral wealth on the North American continent. The Mackenzie-Waterways route brings this vast treasure-house into immediate contact with the transportation facilities of the world, and will be a powerful factor in making its wealth available for the people of Canada.

Agriculturally, the land traversed by this railway is full of promise. Much of it is already taken up and is dotted with prosperous farms, but attractive homesteads still await entry by the enterprising settler.

Any information required by intending settlers, or other persons interested in the North Country, will be gladly furnished by officials of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway on application at its office in the McLeod Block.

For Fort Norman Oil Fields
Take the Peace River Route

Edmonton-Dunvegan and British Columbia Rly.

(CORNER OF 121st STREET AND 107th AVENUE)

Trains Leave Edmonton Monday and Thursday, 3 p.m.
Trains Arrive Peace River Tuesday and Friday, 7.30 p.m.
Trains Arrive Grande Prairie Wednesday and Saturday, 8.30 a.m.
Trains Leave Grande Prairie Monday and Thursday, 6.30 p.m.
Trains Leave Peace River Tuesday and Friday, 8.00 a.m.
Trains Arrive Edmonton Wednesday and Saturday, 10.45 a.m.

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For Further Information apply
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District Passenger Agent:
G. S. FYFE.

Manager:
J. A. MACGREGOR.

Everything in Boats and Marine Engines

THE Alberta Motor Boat Co. Ltd. MANUFACTURERS Alberta Canvas Covered Canoes

Type of Boat Principally Used for River and
Lake Work in the North



This Boat was designed and Built by The Alberta Motor Boat Co., Ltd., of Edmonton, for the Imperial Oil Co. Ltd., for use of the Geologists in Northern Waters.

Length 35 feet, Beam 8 feet, Draught 24 inches. Equipped with a 40-50 horse-power Scripps Model D 4.

Factory and Head Office

EDMONTON

Near Government Wharf.
Phone 4672

ALBERTA

The Hudson's Bay Co.

(Incorporated 1670)

NORTHERN TRANSPORT SERVICE

From Fort MacMurray to Fort MacPherson
and all intermediate points including
Oil Wells at Fort Norman



S.S. "Mackenzie River"

Fleet consists of:
S.S. "Fort MacMurray"
S.S. "Mackenzie River"
S.S. "Laird River"
Gasboats:
"Nechenus" "Minnie B" "Fort Rae"

Steamers have all been remodelled and
brought up-to-date and are fully modern

The Service is Prompt and Reliable



S.S. "Fort MacMurray"

Full information as to Passenger and Freight Rates on application to

The District Manager,

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

EDMONTON

ALBERTA

THE ALBERTA AND GREAT WATERWAYS RAILWAY Mackenzie-Waterways Route

THE Mackenzie-Waterways is the shortest and most direct route from Edmonton to the Mackenzie River District and the Arctic.

The Mackenzie-Waterways Route in all points North of Chipewyan is three hundred and fifty miles shorter than any other route, and to all points between Chipewyan and McMurray the saving of distance is even greater.

At the present time the End of Steel on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway is within three miles of navigable water, and passengers, on arrival of the train at the End of Steel, can be transported across the rapids to make connections with boats plying the McMurray or to all points in the North.

With the completion of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway to McMurray, which will be in the fall of this year, travellers to the North will be able to make the entire trip from Edmonton to the North Country with but one portage, this being at Fitzgerald. By any other route at least two portages are required, and the discomforts and delays in traveling are proportionately increased.

The Pioneer Transportation Companies of the North—the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northern Trading Co., have long established their Headquarters for the Mackenzie River District and the Arctic at Port McMurray, while the Alberta and Arctic Transportation Company are also operating a line of steamboats from McMurray over the same route.

No other point accessible by rail from Edmonton is so well served by water transportation, or has so large a territory tributary to it, as Port McMurray.

The Alberta and Great Waterways train leaves Edmonton from the Depot at the intersection of 102nd Street and 167th Avenue three days per week for Lac-La-Poudre and from Lac-La-Poudre at least one train each week goes on to the End of Steel, which is within fourteen miles of Port McMurray, additional trains being also dispatched as traffic necessitates.

The train leaving Edmonton on Wednesday morning is a through train, passengers arriving at Lac-La-Poudre on Wednesday night, and leaving for Port McMurray the following morning, arriving at the End of Steel about noon on Friday. It is therefore possible for passengers leaving Edmonton on Wednesday morning to connect Port McMurray by the following Friday afternoon, from which point they are in direct contact with northern navigation.

With the completion of the line to Port McMurray, through passenger service will be established, whereby it will be possible for passengers leaving Edmonton in the morning to be landed at Port McMurray the evening of the same day.

If you are a prospective trader or a traveller, or otherwise bent upon business into the Mackenzie River

District or the Arctic, you cannot serve your own interests or facilitate your business better than by making use of the Mackenzie-Waterways Route; while, if you are a traveller for pleasure only, no more enjoyable vacation can be spent than by making a trip to the Arctic by way of the Mackenzie-Waterways of the North. However, if you desire to spend your vacation or a few idle days in a district not too far afield, then Lac La Poudre offers itself to you with attractions unsurpassed by any lake resort in Alberta, being situated within easy rail communication with Edmonton, and surroundings still sufficiently primitive to appeal to all true lovers of nature. This beautiful lake, set in low forest-clad hills, with sandy beaches, intriguing islands and sheltered coves, invites the boater, camper and bather. While the disciple of Isaac Walton will find the waters teeming with white fish, pike and trout. In the shooting season myriads of ducks and geese frequent its shores and transform it into a sportsman's paradise.

At this lake the Railway Company has erected what is unquestionably the finest Summer Hotel to be found at any lake resort in Alberta. Architecturally pleasing and tastefully furnished, it offers accommodation to vacationists who seek those conveniences and comforts which only a modern hotel can offer; while for persons desirous of camping or dwelling in a summer cottage of their own, there are many appealing locations offering.

The hunter will find no territory conveniently accessible from Edmonton so frequented by moose and caribou as that traversed by the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, and it is in no way exaggerating to say that in the fall of the year few days will pass when some of these animals may not be discerned from the train. No hunter of ordinary ability need undertake a hunting trip into this country without bringing out a trophy with him.

The explorations of Geologists and Prospectors indicate that the Mackenzie Basin and the country lying between it and the Western shores of the Hudson Bay is probably the greatest storehouse of unexploited mineral wealth on the North American continent. The Mackenzie-Waterways route brings this vast treasure-house into immediate contact with the transportation facilities of the world, and will be a powerful factor in making its wealth available for the people of Canada.

Agriculturally, the land traversed by this railway is full of promise. Much of it is already taken up and is dotted with prosperous farms, but attractive homesteads will await entry by the enterprising settler.

Any information required by intending settlers, or other persons interested in the North Country, will be gladly furnished by officials of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway on application at its office in the McLeod Block.

For Fort Norman Oil Fields
Take the Peace River Route

Edmonton-Dunvegan and British Columbia Rly.

(CORNER OF 121st STREET AND 107th AVENUE)

Trains Leave Edmonton Monday and Thursday, 3 p.m.
Trains Arrive Peace River Tuesday and Friday, 7.30 p.m.
Trains Arrive Grande Prairie Wednesday and Saturday, 8.30 a.m.
Trains Leave Grande Prairie Monday and Thursday, 6.30 p.m.
Trains Leave Peace River Tuesday and Friday, 8.00 a.m.
Trains Arrive Edmonton Wednesday and Saturday, 10.45 a.m.

Day Coaches, Dining and Sleeping Cars Provided

For Further Information apply
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Edmonton

District Passenger Agent:
G. S. FFFE.

Manager:
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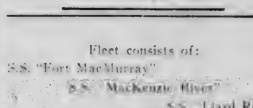
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EDMONTON

ALBERTA

T NORTH

Altitude Decreases Towards North

Edmonton is a city of 65,000 people. Its corporate limits cover an area of six miles by seven. It is a city of trade and industry. It is surrounded by magnificently productive territory, with railways radiating in every direction. Its resources are farm produce of all kinds, coal, timber, fish, furs and (in expectation) oil. In average weekly bank earnings it is the eighth city of the Dominion. It is the capital of the Province and the seat of the Provincial University. In 1905 its population was under 15,000, and it was almost a negligible factor in the industry, trade or finance of Canada.

As already stated, north-western Europe gets the benefit of the Gulf stream, but only the Gulf of Mexico and the North Atlantic and Norway are directly reached by it. All other European countries receive its benefits indirectly. Therefore the benefit they receive may fairly be considered as indirect. The warm Gulf stream current by northern Canada and east of the Rocky mountains. The higher altitude of the Canadian West, especially in the Rocky mountains, is a disadvantage as compared with the low altitude of the countries bordering the North and Baltic seas. But in the case of the Canadian West, the disadvantage is more than compensated by the fact that the climate is much milder in the north, so that while Calgary has an altitude of 3,400 feet Edmonton is 2,200, and Simpson about 1,000. This does not make it in the least a disadvantage, but rather an effect of the higher latitude.

What are the future possibilities of Edmonton? Has the city got its growth? Is there room and opportunity for the achievements of the past to be exceeded by future successes? Are there opportunities awaiting the touch of enterprise, activity, and investment such as would warrant the ambition and energy of youth and strength, taking Edmonton as a centre and base for its life work?

Northern European Latitudes.

On the development of the great north rests the future of Edmonton. At the present time all the trade of all the region east of the Rocky Mountains to the Saskatchewan boundary and north to the Arctic is handled through Edmonton. The extent of this trade, the extent of that territory and the possibilities of its development, know what Edmonton may achieve in progress and growth. The region between Edmonton and the Arctic coast is the drainage basin of the Athabasca River. The Athabasca River is the only northward navigation throughout its length, and in two sections across its breadth. Railway connection between Edmonton and the navigable upper Athabasca is established by the E.D. & B.C. Railway, which runs to Peace River, the Athabasca River, and the Athabasca and the Waterways to the Lower Athabasca at McMurray. 700 miles of all railway connection with 2,500 miles of steamboat navigation. This region and gas boats are being built at Edmonton to be able to Equimax and the Athabasca River is open to be forwarded by rail to the several ends of steel that will be traded near summer to Equimax on Corporation Gulf at the mouth of the Copper River and the Athabasca, in the delta of the Mackenzie, and at all points between here and there. The whole is open to the individual enterprise. What is its extent and value?

From Edmonton to the mouth of the Mackenzie is 1,350 miles in the straight line, and 1,700 miles by the way of the "Boo" on the way to Eastern Canada. It is further than from Edmonton to Toronto, and within 100 miles of being as far as Chicago, south-easterly. The Gulf of Mexico is 1,000 miles across the whole United States from Pembina on the Manitoba line to Galveston on the Gulf of Mexico, and 1,200 miles from Key West, Fla., and 200 miles further than from Bellingham, Wash., to the Gulf of Mexico. The measurement it is as far as from Calais to Constantinople. That is, south of England there is less living water than at Vancouver. Clearly, the Gulf of Mexico is a trap, and is due to causes other than latitude, for the latitude of the seven largest cities of the world is the same. Clearly also it is due to those which produced the various currents, and the various products which result wherever applied.

Gulf Stream and Japanese Current

The difference between the winter currents of the Atlantic and the Gulf Stream, which projects a current of warm water from the Gulf of Mexico into the North Sea and the western Europe, leaving the Gulf

near Arctic regions. The warm water is not due north. It is north westerly. The mouth of the Mackenzie is due north of Skagway, Alaska; it is further west than the Queen Charlotte Islands, off the north part of the coast of British Columbia, and is several hundred miles further west than the westerly end of Vancouver island.

Climate.—St. Paul, Minnesota is in latitude 43, Montreal is in 45.5, Edmonton is in 53.5, and Winnipeg is in 49.8 miles further north than St. Paul or Montreal, and nearly 300 miles further north than Winnipeg. It is not, therefore, a surprising circumstance, that many people jump to the conclusion that Edmonton must be at the northern limit of the range of the porcupine. The region lying still further north can have no serious interest from the standpoint of food pro-
duction, and the porcupine range has been drawn away, and the winter season of very brief duration. Cold. How far this warmth of the Pacific is carried inland depends upon various circumstances. Not only the distance from the coast, but British Columbia are an obstacle to its influence on the plains. But the established fact is that north of the mountains the winter is not so cold, and the west wind always does bring the warmth for a long distance eastward of the mountains, and thus the porcupine range extends to the mountains the winds blow from

Edmonton, in latitude 53.5, is on the same line as Dublin, Ireland.

the same line as Dublin, Liverpool and Hamburg; the latter being the greatest seaport of continental Europe. Half of Ireland, one-third of the Scandinavian peninsula, the part of Poland, and half of Russia all of Scotland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland are further north than Edmonton. These countries and parts of countries contain the most intelligent people in the world. Many millions of these people are second to none in intellect, energy or progress; who have taken their full share in shaping the affairs of the world. There is therefore nothing in the statistics of Edmonton to detract from the fact that it is a city rising from becoming the home of a vast population and the scene of great agricultural, industrial and general progress.

Grande Prairie City is in latitude 55, about the same as Copenhagen the capital of Denmark. Almost the whole of Scotland and all of Denmark, Sweden and Lithuania are further north than Grande Prairie.

Peace River town is about in latitude 56, the same as the cities of Glasgow, Edinburgh and Moscow. All of Latvia and Estonian with the Baltic ports of Libau, Riga and Reval are further north than Peace River town.

Vermilion is in latitude 58. This is the latitude of Wick, the most northerly town on the main land of Scotland. The whole of Norway is north of 58.

Simpson on the Mackenzie is in latitude 61.5. Half of Norway, of Sweden and more than half of Finland is north of Simpson.

Norson on the Mackenzie, is near the recent oil discovery, is at latitude 65, the same as the railway seaports of Uleaborg in Finland and the Baltic and Archangel in Russia on the White Sea, and the Arctic circle.

Good Hope on the Mackenzie is a little north of 66. Tornes, Finland, and Haparanda, Sweden, are the head of the Baltic sea, where the railway connects Finland and Sweden, are in the latitude of Good Hope. A branch railway extends up the Kemi river to Kovdemi on the Arctic circle, which is at latitude 66.33. Finland extends to latitude 70, which is further north than Herschell island on the Arctic coast, and has a port on the Arctic-called Petecheng, recently

Better Crop Season In Northern Canada Than In Europe.

Rockies, dry as well as warm and

Volume and Quality of Northern Crops.

The crop returns for the past year place the grain producing possibilities of the prairie west beyond question. Wheat a quarter of a billion bushels, oats nearly half a billion bushels, barley 50 million bushes; besides rye, flax, hay, potatoes and other crops.

As to the quality of the grain and its cheapness of production. The protest of the farmers of Kansas against the admission of Canadian wheat to the United States, which was intended to be given force, will effect by the Fordney tariff bill, is incontrovertible evidence of the nature and

Canadian West. The contention is that wheat of higher quality can be produced more cheaply in the Canadian West than in the United States. With this contention Canadians will agree, and offer it in evidence that the northerly latitude of the Canadian West not only does not put it beyond the bounds of profitable wheat production, but is an important factor in making possible the volume and quality of wheat produced which have so alarmed the farmers of Kansas and other western States.

The North Wins in International Competition.

To offer in evidence further particulars, An international livestock and grain show was held in Chicago in November last. All parts of the United States and Canada were permitted to compete and there were competitors from the best farming sections of both countries, including of course the prairie provinces of Canada and the great grain states of the Middle West. The grand championship

tern Canada, with a plentiful sprinkling of lesser prizes that of fifteen wheat prizes contested for by a group of states and adjoining provinces the Canadian West took fourteen. Alberta alone took eight out of fifteen prizes for oats, and the championship as well. Prizes were also taken for barley, alfalfa seed, Alaska clover seed, root clover and alfalfa hay. The results of the competition at Chicago put beyond doubt or argument the superior agricultural position of the Canadian West over the states of the union occupying a more southern latitude. They may have a milder winter than Canada but they have not as productive a sum-

came from the Peace River and the Peace and the upper Peace country. It is also a fact that the crops of 1917 and 1918 grown at Vermilion on the Peace River were the best wheat raised by steamers 250 miles up Peace and shipped by rail to the Peace River town; that wheat raised at Vermilion for the last three years, in the prairie and upper Peace already mentioned, have been abundantly successful in producing a crop of wheat. The crops of the prairie, up to an annual crop volume reach: into the millions of bushels of wheat on Great Slave Lake latitude 60; at Resolute and River on Great Slave Lake in latitude 61, and at Prosser and Fort Resolution in latitude 62, religious missions and traders have carried out the wheat trade. The wheat trade has been raised successfully. Providence Roman Catholic for many years. At Fort Resolution in latitude 63, and at 60 wheat has also been raised in enormous success. While the various points last mentioned have been the main points for agriculture, the experimental work carried on by missionaries and traders has conclusively shown that agricultural possibilities extend at least as far north, and that the interior of the Northwest Territory is as suitable for agriculture as settlement so far as climate is concerned.

the fact that must be accepted going far to prove the possibilities of agriculture as far north latitude 62 is the fact that the range of the buffalo or bison extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the north bank of the Mackenzie.

the north bank of the Mackenzie at Simpson. And that, in fact, is not only part of the continent in which the buffalo still exist in their original wild condition is the region between Great Slave Lake and Peace River on each side of latitude 60. Herds comprising several hundred head still roam in that region. The fact that the buffalo has been able not only to maintain existence successfully, but also to thrive and increase, is evidence that climate and vegetation are both suited to his requirements and therefore must be suitable to domestic cattle under ordinary domesticated conditions.

The special reason of the extension of productive climatic conditions so far north as Simpson is found in the existence and character of the Liard river pass through the Rocky Mountains, which influences favorably the whole region lying between the River Peace River in the south and east and Slave Lake and the Mackenzie on the north. The peninsula of Alaska, which juts out easterly from the North American continent, about latitude 60°

panines and turns southeastward the Pacific current in the Bering Sea to the southeast of Alaska the waters of the Pacific are kept warm by the current, with only slight regard to latitude. That the water of the ocean is nearly warm in, say, latitude 59 as it is five or six degrees further north. The Liard River breaks through the Rocky Mountains a little south of latitude 60, instead there being a narrow gap there, an entire dislocation of the zone. That is to say, the ocean

the south flank of the Liard and gins again the width of head either east on the north bank of a river. If the passage of the head from west to east of the bekey range is called a pass it is comparably wider and lower than any other pass in the mouth of the Skeena. It is the head of a southerly branch of the Liard, and in latitude 55° 5, longitude 125° 2, 2,650 feet it is within 200 miles of the open ocean and the valley of the Skeena connects with a depression which contains a lake. There is therefore a continuous alley from the Pacific coast to the cascity plains by way of the Skeena and Liard, admitting the most direct and plain

the west where the peaks
much more freely than at any
point further south. Besides, the
country on each side of the Island
west of the Rockies is not nearly
so elevated or mountainous as
that lying west of the Peace, Jas-
per, or Kicking Horse passes.
While the waters of the Pacific in
latitude 50 and 55 are not in-
quite as warm as those further
south there is no doubt that the
measure of their heat taken up
by the wind and carried eastward.

reaches the plain with less loss of warmth than in the case of the more southerly passes. Besides the lower elevation of the more northerly region counts in its favor in the matter of climate. Simpson is only about 100 feet above the sea while Crossfield, 30 miles north of Calgary on the C. & E. railway, and a very successful agricultural

Northern Sunlight and Temperature.

In considering the question of crop growth sunlight is as important as heat. The greater number of hours of sunlight in the north more northerly latitude makes up in some degree, in the growth of plant life for the shorter summer. The amount of sunlight in the north is S. Paul, Minnesota, and get Edmunds grows wheat, corn, and alfalfa, and grows readily and certainly, in greater abundance and of better quality than does Minnesota. We have the sunlight in the north, and the conditions which make up for the shorter

the Great Slave river between lakes Athabasca and Great Slave lake, the average distance from the Beakum is 275 miles. From latitude

ture of climate and sunlight are the same. The area is now called the Alta de Canada. They show that the average temperature in Edmonton and at the southern tip of the island is the same. The average for June, 60 to 65 for July, 55 to 60 for August, and 55 to 60 for September. The average for the months of July and August in Simpson has 150 hours more sunshine than the average for the same months in Edmonton. These figures indicate that so far as climate is concerned agriculture in the area of the Alta de Simpson, 550 miles further north than Edmonton.

An Agricultural Area as Large as France.

considering agricultural possibilities, soil and surface conditions are equally important. The great mid-continent plain which is the

most important agricultural products. The lands from the mouth of the Mississippi on the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Mackenzie on the Arctic Ocean, and from the western boundary all the way to the east side it is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic and the Labrador formation in Canada, the two being divided by the St. Lawrence outlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The great river systems of the Mississippi in the United States, and of the St. Lawrence in Canada, are the only ones that are navigable.

There are only minor differences between the two countries. The forested and marshy lands will be reclaimed as pressure of population demands their occupation. The freedom of settlement in the United States is not so great in different form in the west north from their conditions in the United States. The Canadian people are more conservative, but equally capable of energetic and enterprising and energetic people. For instance in parts of the United States the land is sold for less than those securing the same settlements on the prairies of the United States. The Canadian people are more conservative, but equally capable of energetic and enterprising and energetic people.

The Edmonton
Bulletin

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It promptly catches all the news of the day.
It is the largest rural newspaper in Central and Northern Alberta.

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They are Both Finest Quality Obtainable

Once tried you will never
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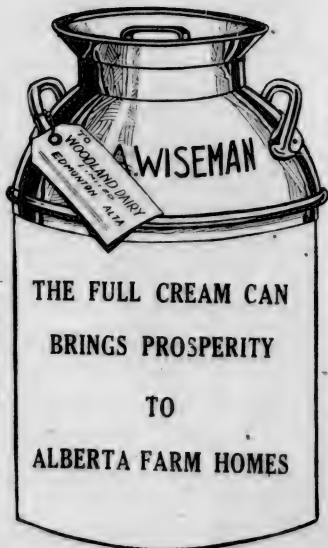
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NEW STEAMER SERVICE TO FORT NORMAN OIL FIELDS

Alberta and Arctic Transportation Co., Ltd.

Transportation Office, 1002 10th Street Edmonton, Alta.

Operating a regular steamer service with fast steamers on the Peace River route from the terminus of the Edmonton, Edmonton to the Peace River and via the Athabasca route from Lethbridge, and of steel on the Alberta and Peace River routes.

The company's fleet, built for operation at the terminus of the Peace River route, consists of:

STEAMER "D. A. THOMAS" 137 feet long by 32 feet beam, freight capacity 250 tons and licensed to carry 250 passengers.

STEAMER "SLAVE RIVER" 137 feet long by 32 feet beam, freight capacity with barge 125 tons and licensed to carry 125 passengers.

STEAMER "B.C. EXPRESS" 145 feet long by 32 feet beam, freight capacity 175 tons and licensed to carry 250 passengers.

STEAMER "DISTRIBUTOR" 145 feet long by 32 feet beam, freight capacity 200 tons and licensed to carry 250 passengers.

These steamers are all equipped with electric light, stateroom accommodation and first class meals are served on them.

The Company also operates the Gasoline Boat "Canadiana" on the Athabasca and Lower Peace Rivers and the Gasoline Boat "D. A. MacKenzie" on Slave River and Lake and the Mackenzie River, also numerous gasoline launches in connection with the steamer service.

The Company has also provided powerful caterpillar tractors across Smith Portage, having a capacity per day of 20 tons of freight each.

Return Fare by either Route to Fort Norman Oil Well \$200, exclusive of Meals and Berths.

SCHEDULE OF SAILING:—Steamer D. A. Thomas leaves Peace River every Saturday Morning during season of Navigation for through connecting trip to the Oil Wells.

Send for Folder.

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Wonderful Canada
Make You Rich too

The Natural Resources of North-Western Canada contain enormous Wealth.

Why not secure some of it?

The principal resources are Coal, Salt, Gypsum, Timber, Pulpwood, and Oil.

It is not always convenient for parties living a considerable distance away to undertake the development of any of these resources, so to fill a want in this regard, I have a system by which I undertake to do all the development work for non-resident syndicates and private individuals. This work is done under bond, only the best engineers are employed, and all economies are handled entirely through my solicitors. You will, of course, understand that all the responsibility would be entirely yours and all profits yours, less actual cost, and my small fee based on cost. You can organize your own local companies to develop your own resources.

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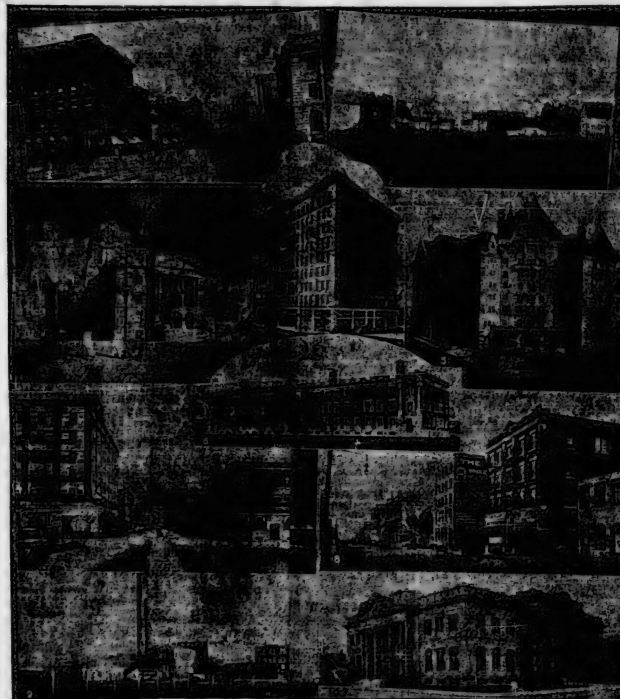
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GATEWAY TO THE GREAT NORTHERN OIL FIELDS, including FORT NORMAN and PEACE RIVER, with their stores of "liquid gold," besides Natural Gas, Tar, Gypsum, Salt and other Mineral Resources.



1—Jasper Avenue looking West. 2—5th Street Avenue looking East. 3—Alberta Provincial Parliament Buildings. 4—McLeod Building. 5—University of Alberta. 6—The University of Alberta. 7—A Corner of Edmonton's Wholesale District. 8—14th Street looking North. 9—Swift Canadian's Edmonton Road 20—Court House.

EDMONTON is an important Industrial, Agricultural, Railway and Distributing point, with three Transcontinental Railway Lines; C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. T. P., and branches, besides the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B. C., and Alberta and Great Waterways Railways. Educational Centre; is the seat of University of Alberta; has exceptionally fine Public and High Schools and Colleges. Municipally owned and operated Electric Light and Power, Street Railway, Telephone and Waterworks Utilities, handsome Legislative Buildings and Government Administration Headquarters. Municipal Golf Links. Exhibition Grounds and Buildings largest in Western Canada.

MANUFACTURES of every description. City underlaid with unlimited supply of Coal. Surrounding district includes some of the most productive mixed farming lands in the West. Important Live Stock Yards. Large Packing Plants. Largest Creamery in Canada; last year produced 3,300,000 pounds Butter.

STATISTICAL 1920

Bank Cheques	\$291,873,361	Customs Entries	15,074
Building Permits	3291,955	School Pupils	15,075
Fire Office Revenue	377,010	School Teachers	416
Finance Revenue	1,783,285	Street Railway Passengers Carried	12,371,091
Gross Earnings of Local Utilities	2,987,699	Population	65,000

1921

Net Earnings for Municipal Purposes	\$9,202,245	Net Savings on Operation of Civic Utilities (Inclusive of Capital and Depreciation Charges) for five months ending 31st May	\$94,593
Tax Rate	39.40 Mills		

Capital City Box Co., Ltd.

Edmonton - Alberta

Manufacturers of all kinds of
Wooden Boxes, Crates, Chicken Coops, etc.

We specialize in Butter and Bottle Boxes. Farmers needing Potato or Vegetable Crates should see us for Cheap Packages and Quick Service.

FOR SALE

A MONEY MAKER FOR SOMEONE!

480 Acres of Coal and Clay lands in the Edmonton District, containing by engineer's report, No. 41000 Tons of Coal, tested by the University of Alberta and found to be a high quality "Lignite," grading as "Sub-bituminous" by the standards set by the International Geological Congress, and for which quality there is abundant market, as far east as Winnipeg.

The main seam is 6 feet thick and the drillers' report shows some 150 feet of overburden, of which some 90 feet is sandstone, thus making a good roof, which may permit of "Long-Wall" mining, materially lessening the cost of production.

There is, in addition, a bed of surface clay on one quarter section of the above land, which has also been tested by the University of Alberta, and found suitable for the making of a very good brick, together with fire-proofing and drain tile, while drilling for oil in the neighborhood, tapped a supply of natural gas sufficient to burn the clay product.

The above lands together with all mineral rights, are held in "Freehold," i.e., not subject to royalty, and are offered on reasonable terms.

For further information, apply to

National Coal and Lumber Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN COAL, LUMBER, POLES, POSTS AND PILING,
833 TEGLER BUILDING EDMONTON, ALTA.

What Is Edmonton Beer?

Edmonton Beer is the first place to obtain nineteen-twentieths just pure, cold water.

That should make it a right good thirst-quencher, shouldn't it?

Besides the water, there are the extracts of certain nutritive grain substances, such as barley malt, which gives it nutrition and helps which imparts its tangy taste.

There is little alcohol in Edmonton Beer. It is developed in the process of brewing, at the great breweries situated in broad, and the process of distillation is alcohol in the human body.

Edmonton Beer is predigested. That makes it easy of assimilation and whatever nutritive substances it contains enter at once into the rebuilding of the body.

You will like Edmonton Beer and it will like you. Get a case today or tomorrow and try it.

THE EDMONTON BREWING & MALTING CO., LTD.

Phone No. 81311.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

CLOVER BAR COAL

EDMONTON'S BEST

ORDER YOUR COAL NOW!

You can save at least **50c**
Per Ton by Ordering Now

Clover Bar Mine Coal Co.

607 McLeod Building

Phone 6038

HUMBERSTONE COAL

"Means Your Satisfaction"

FIRST It is high quality domestic coal.

SECOND Careful and thorough preparation by up-to-date machinery, followed by hand picking, has made "Humberstone" a household word in thousands of homes in Western Canada.

THIRD Hundreds of Edmonton Citizens stock Humberstone Coal every spring and summer because *It Stores Better.*

FOURTH Prices are now reduced for summer shipment and also for Edmonton local delivery.

Better Order Today

THE HUMBERSTONE COAL COMPANY Ltd.

PRODUCERS OF HIGH-GRADE COAL

Highest Natural Quality Plus Superior Preparation and Service

Sales Office (Retail)

201 McLeod Building

Phones 2248 and 2258

STERLING STEAM COAL!

MINED AT BASING, ALBERTA

FINE STEAM

COARSE STEAM

MINE RUN, LUMP

OLIPHANT-MUNSON COLLIERIES, LTD.

Head Office—507-8 McLeod Building, Edmonton

A Worthy Western Investment

THE GREAT WESTERN GARMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Rising to leading positions in their field, in Ten Years,
Proves their ability to make you money safely.



Home of the Great Western Garment Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta

\$100 PER SHARE
AT PAR



25% BONUS IN 2nd
PREFERENCE SHARES

FACTS:

In 1911 this business was started by a few progressive Western men.

Its growth has been phenomenal.

They built this business with their own money.

Growing business forces expansion which necessitates increase of working capital.

The following sales record indicates the tremendous demand for the company's product.

Sales for first year	45,000
Sales for second year	108,000
Sales for third year	152,000
Sales for fourth year	226,000
Sales for fifth year	342,000
Sales for sixth year	530,000
Sales for seventh year	750,000
Sales for eighth year	880,000
Sales for ninth year	1,405,000

It is to meet the rapidly growing demand shown by these figures that more money is needed.

This is an established business backed by years of successful manufacturing and selling of workmen's clothing, supporting steadily and extensively about a thousand people in Edmonton.

Because this industry is purely Western we desire our stock holders to be Westerners.

Keep your money in Alberta and encourage home industry.

New Issue—We offer at par with bonus

\$200,000

The Great Western Garment Co., Ltd., 8% cumulative first preference shares. Preferred as to both assets and dividends.

Dividends payable quarterly January, April, July and October 1st.
Bankers—Bank of Montreal

CAPITALIZATION

8% Cumulative First Preference Shares	100,000	Issued at	100,000
Participating Second Preference Shares	25,000	Issued at	25,000
Common Shares (\$125,000 convertible into 1st Preference)	250,000	Issued at	167,000

North West Securities Corporation, Ltd.
16305 9th STREET Phone 5376 EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Candles for the Eskimos

Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp by whose means he captured whatever he wished to appear, has a modern parallel in the Imperial Oil Limited, and its staff of salesmen who, with everything on earth, will do a good deal in the Arctic circle.

How the big company "went the other way" and "went the other way" from the homes of the earth to the Arctic circle, was in a sense, a very interesting thing. The fact that the company, of the Imperial Oil Limited, was in the Arctic circle, was in a sense, a very interesting thing. The fact that the company, of the Imperial Oil Limited, was in the Arctic circle, was in a sense, a very interesting thing.

The well-known Imperial Oil Limited, which has been in the Arctic circle for many years, has been in the Arctic circle for many years. The well-known Imperial Oil Limited, which has been in the Arctic circle for many years, has been in the Arctic circle for many years.

arrived. Satisfied by a practically instant result, the Eskimo, and a tremendous demand for the Imperial Oil Limited, and its staff of salesmen who, with everything on earth, will do a good deal in the Arctic circle.

At present the company is "going the other way" and "going the other way" from the homes of the earth to the Arctic circle, was in a sense, a very interesting thing. The fact that the company, of the Imperial Oil Limited, was in the Arctic circle, was in a sense, a very interesting thing.

This year a number of new shipments have gone north for the Eskimos of the Canadian Arctic region. Some of these are better equipped, and as the people are in the Arctic circle, they are in the Arctic circle, they are in the Arctic circle.

In the Arctic circle, the Imperial Oil Limited, which has been in the Arctic circle for many years, has been in the Arctic circle for many years. The well-known Imperial Oil Limited, which has been in the Arctic circle for many years, has been in the Arctic circle for many years.

Are You Interested In The Oil Fields of Alberta?

If So Consult Us!

We have a selection of claims close to the Imperial Oil Company's holdings in the Northern Fields.

These are now being offered at attractive prices and on good terms.

If you want leases at

POUCE COUPE, PEACE RIVER, WINDY POINT, FORT NORMAN

Phone, write or wire

MUIR & MARTIN

513 TEGLER BUILDING

Phone 6228.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

We Offer BEST LOCATED Oil Leases

In the Following Oil Fields:

FORT NORMAN
WINDY POINT
PINE POINT } N.W.T.

PEACE RIVER
POUCE COUPE } ALBERTA

ALSO LISTINGS IN ALL THE OTHER IMPORTANT OIL FIELDS IN WESTERN CANADA

OUR OIL LEASE DEPT. is at your service and will gladly furnish you with information concerning any of the fields. Direct private wire with all the principal cities in Canada and the United States.

W. Ross Alger & Co., Ltd.

Royal Bank Chambers,
CALGARY
Phone M.7228

Bank of Toronto Bldg.,
EDMONTON
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NORTHERN TRADING CO.

LIMITED

PORTS
FORT MCMURRAY
FORT PITZGERALD
FORT SMITH
FORT RESOLUTION
FORT HAF
FORT FRANKLIN
FORT POLARIS
FORT SIMPSON



PORTS
FORT WRIGHT
FORT NORMAN
FORT GOOD HOPE
FORT ARCTIC RED RIVER
SCENIC
FORT CARROLL
(Great Bear Lake)
CORONATION GULF

STAMENS

S.S. "NORTHLAND ECHO."
S.S. "NORTHLAND TRADER."
S.S. "NORTHLAND PIONEER."
S.S. "PRIDE OF THE NORTH."
S.S. "SPEED."
S.S. "NOTRACO."
S.S. "NANOOK."

Ship your oil rigs in care of the N.T. Co., Ltd., end of steel, A. & G.W. Railway. We handle freight of every description to any point between rail head, Fort McMurray, and the Arctic Ocean. SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR HANDLING OIL DRILLING RIGS.

First class passenger accommodation on all our boats.

We can furnish grub supplies at all points in the north.

For the benefit of travellers in the North we issue Letters of Credit at our Head Office, which are good at all our Ports.

Write us for rates and information.

Albion Block

Edmonton, Alberta



PROVINCE OF ALBERTA



ALBERTA'S NATURAL RESOURCES ARE TREMENDOUS IN SCOPE AND VARIETY.
LANDS, TIMBER, MINERALS AND WATER POWERS ARE ONLY IN INFANCY OF DEVELOPMENT.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE contains the following administrative branches under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture: Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Minister, Live Stock Commissioner, Dairy Commissioner, Provincial Veterinarian, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, Superintendent of Seeds and Weeds, Superintendent of Agricultural Schools and Demonstration Farms, Poultry Commissioner, Superintendent of Women's Institutes, Game and Fire Guardian, Brand Recorder, Publicity Commissioner and Editor of Publications.

RESOURCES

The Agricultural resources of Alberta are extremely rich and varied. The uniform fertility of its deep, rich soil can scarcely be exaggerated. Whether for wheat raising, mixed farming, irrigation farming, dairying or ranching, no other Province or State can offer greater advantages nor better land capable of producing the best live stock and the finest quality of grain in the known world. The water supply is also abundant and of excellent quality.

CLIMATE

The climate of Alberta is healthful and enjoyable, and is unsurpassed for agricultural operations. The long days of summer, the cool refreshing nights, the brilliant sunshine, and the pure, rare atmosphere combine to justify the title of "Sunny Alberta," and in conjunction with the uniformly rich soil to raise crops of all kinds unexcelled on this continent.

LIVE STOCK AND MIXED FARMING

Although Alberta is splendidly adapted for wheat raising, especially in the Southern portion, mixed farming including stock raising and dairying must always occupy a leading place in permanent and successful agriculture. Great development and improvement is annually taking place in this respect throughout the Province.

Special attention is at present being given and increased effort made by the Department to secure more and better markets for live stock, to improve the standard of Agricultural Fairs, to deal vigorously with Weed Eradication and to cope with the menaces of Grasshoppers, Cutworms, and Soil Drifting in the south. Much success has already come from these operations.

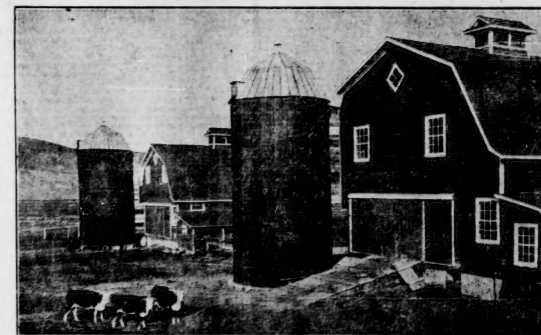
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Alberta leads over all other Provinces in Agricultural Schools and Demonstration Farms. Six schools are in active operation at different points each with farms in conjunction. A two years' course fits the students for the successive three years' course at the College of Agriculture in connection with the University of Alberta. The curriculum is intensely practical for both farmers' sons and daughters over sixteen years of age, and tuition is free.

OPPORTUNITIES

Splendid opportunities are offered for Farmers, Homesteaders, Soldier Settlers, and large or small investors. Millions of acres are still open for settlement on advantageous terms.

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Minister of Agriculture,
Edmonton - Alberta.



THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA CONTAINS—

15 per cent of the COAL of the WORLD
75 per cent of the COAL of the BRITISH EMPIRE
87 per cent of the COAL of CANADA

Wages paid in the Coal Mining Industry during 1920 (including miners and others incidental to mining) \$31,000,000.00
Tons of Coal mined in Alberta during 1920 46,908,923

Men employed in mining in Alberta (all services) 14,000

If all the Coal mined in Alberta during 1920 had been shipped over Railway lines, it would have required 209,361 Railway cars for the service, and the approximate freight charges would have been \$20,000,000.00.

The total fuel requirements for Western Canada West of the Great Lakes during 1920, were approximately 10,000,000 tons, and if this amount had been supplied by the mines of Alberta, the total value of the product to this province would have exceeded \$50,000,000.00.

The Mines of Alberta have a capacity with present machinery of twelve million tons annually.

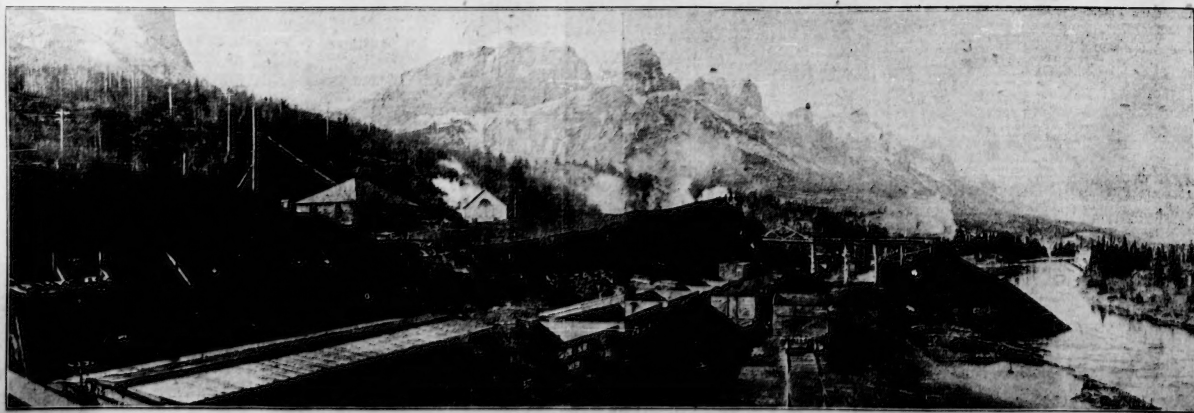
In the District of McMurray on the Athabasca River, we have according to the recent survey, possibly the largest natural exposure of oil in the world, the area is approximately 15,000 square miles, the average thickness 50 feet. A simple calculation gives the result as 30,000 million barrels of oil, or six hundred times the world's annual production.

Drilling operations for the purpose of proving the Salt beds of Fort McMurray were carried on during the past two years and very satisfactory results obtained.

Notable Natural Resources in the Province of Alberta are Bitumen, Building Stone, Clay, Gold, Gypsum, Mineral Springs, Natural Gas, Petroleum, Phosphate, Potash, Salt, Talc, and others.

The Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta was formed by Order in Council on January 6th, 1921, for the purpose of conducting Research work with a view to ascertaining more definitely the natural resources of the Province and the possibilities of their development. The services of a number of experts with specialized knowledge and technical skill have been obtained in order to get analyses and full reports. Extensive research work is being carried on under the direction of this Council at the University of Alberta, and in addition, Geological survey parties are making investigations in the field.

HON. J. L. COTE,
Provincial Secretary,
Edmonton - Alberta.



Coal is King == Winer

Coal and the Balance of Trade

Canada burned 38 million tons of coal in 1920. Of this amount she produced 17 million tons and imported 21 million. It is a fair calculation that the 21 million tons imported cost an average of \$10 a ton at the boundary, or a total of 210 million dollars. This enormous purchase of coal from the United States helps to swing the balance of trade so heavily against us and depresses our rate of exchange. The 17 million tons we produced was worth 170 million dollars in helping the balance of trade and the rate of exchange. Of the total 17 million tons produced by Canada, Alberta produced nearly 7 million tons; an increase of two million tons over 1919, making Alberta the largest coal producer of all the Dominion.

Alberta is said to contain one-fourteenth of the coal supply of the world. How is it then that Alberta in 1920 only produced one-sixth of the coal requirements of Canada? That is the question to be answered—the problem to be solved. The capital and labor, the enterprise and industry, that cause Alberta mines to produce coal are engaged in solving that problem by practical means.

Alberta Helps to Adjust Balance

Coal is heat and power, in condensed and transportable form. The coal production of Alberta must keep step with the growth of the country, or that growth will be seriously retarded. Alberta's coal production increased by two million tons last year, and still more than two million tons of coal came from Pennsylvania for consumption west of the lakes; in the field that Alberta mines are best situated to supply. Two million tons of Pennsylvania coal at the head of the lakes meant approximately 20 million dollars on the wrong side of the balance of trade and rate of exchange. Had that coal been produced from Alberta mines Canada's balance of trade and the rate of exchange would have been bettered to that extent. Every citizen of Canada is interested in the increased production of Alberta coal because it is especially so are the citizens of Alberta. The coal industry of Alberta ranks next to agriculture in present and future importance. But coal production like wheat production depends on the ability to compete in price and quality with production elsewhere, both local and foreign.

Why Alberta Coal Differs in Quality

The coal fields of Alberta lie along the base of the Rocky Mountains. The western limit of the coal fields extends into the mountains. The easterly limit is far out on the plains. The coal is of the same basic composition throughout, but the upheaval of the mountains has resulted in seams located there to greater pressure, and thereby given the coal certain qualities differing from those of the seams which, lying undisturbed on the prairies, have not been subjected to such severe pressure.

Broadly speaking mountain coal is railway coal. Prairie coal is domestic coal. Fossil fuel is between the two and is used for railway and domestic purposes, but finds its best demand in stationary steam plants.

Three Groups of Alberta Coal Fields

Railway connections and other conditions naturally group the coal mines of Alberta into three fields. Lethbridge, Taber and Crow's Nest are the most southerly field, and the one that has been worked longest and most extensively. Drumheller, Camrose, Hardisty and Norridge, constitute the central field. Edmonton, including the mountain and foothill mines on the G.T.P. and C.N.R. west, is the most northerly field.

The Edmonton field is spread over a much greater area than either of the more southerly fields

and therefore has a larger number of mines and a wider variety of mining conditions. It is divided into three sections. The prairie, the foothills and the mountains. The prairie section produces domestic coal, the foothills steam coal, and the mountains railway coal. Mountain coal is classed as bituminous, foothill coal as semi-bituminous, and prairie coal as sub-bituminous.

Edmonton Domestic Coal Field

The area of the Edmonton domestic coal field as it is now being worked extends from Tofield, forty-miles east of Edmonton on the G.T.P. to Evansburg, 66 miles west on the same line, and from Battle river, 60 miles south, to Cardiff, 25 miles north of Edmonton. Within that area are 37 operating coal mines; but some of them have only a very small output. The larger mines outside the city have rail connection, and ship by rail both to the city and to outside points. There are several mines within the city limits that only sell to the city, delivering by team to the customer direct from the mine.

The mines within the city are: Dawson, and Twin City on the south side, and the Standard, Chinook, Crown and Reid & Brown on the north side.

In the Clover Bar group, north side, are included: Humberstone, Clover Bar, Bush, and Beverley mines. West on the south side: Great West, or Black Diamond, Fraser-McKay, Marcus, Otiswell, and Keith & Fulton. Most of the Clover Bar group ship by rail and team to the city, and to outside points by rail as well. The road distance from Edmonton post office is from six to twelve miles. Railway connection is by G.T.P. The Cardiff group includes the Alberta, Banner and Cardiff. These mines are 24 miles north of the city. Railway connection is by C.N.R. The Nampa group includes: Sturgeon Valley Coal Co., Nampa Collieries and Kelly Coal Co. Railway connection is with Dunvegan and Waterways railways. These mines are about fifteen miles north of the city. Coal is hauled to the city by teams as well as brought by rail.

The Tofield group includes: The Tofield Coal Co., the Dobell Coal Co., and T. J. McNeill. The Tofield mines are forty miles east of Edmonton on the G.T.P. These are stripping mines.

In the Camrose or Battle river district there are: The Canadian Dinant, and the Spicer Coal Co. at Dinant, the Stoney Creek Collieries at Camrose, the Marcus I. Hyde at Dodds, and the Round Hill, George Law, and Atlas at Round Hill. The Round Hill and Dodds mines are stripping propositions. Railway connection is by C.N.R. Winnipeg line.

West of Edmonton are the Lake-side, at Wahman, on the G.T.P.; and the Pembina at Evansburg on both G.T.P. and C.N.R.

Other mines near Edmonton are the Big Island, Edmonton Cartage, and H. V. Colbert, Edmonton. The remainder of the output was consumed in Alberta.

Men Employed and Coal Shipped

The number of men employed in the Edmonton domestic coal field in December last was 1,800. During the year these mines produced 920,000 tons of coal, or one-third of the domestic and nearly one-sixth of the total production of Alberta mines of all kinds.

Of the 920,000 tons mined, Saskatchewan points took 100,000 tons, Manitoba 51,000 tons, Ontario 363 tons and British Columbia 16,000 tons. Total 172,000 tons, or nearly one-fifth of the whole. The remainder of the output was consumed in Alberta.

In the Competitive Field

The fact that the Edmonton domestic field is able to ship into Manitoba and British Columbia,

meeting competition, both from Pennsylvania and from the southern Alberta fields in the east, and from the Nanaimo mines in the west, is evidence as to the fuel value of Edmonton domestic coal. But while the amount sold in Manitoba and British Columbia shows that it can compete, it also shows that there are adverse conditions to be overcome. That the volume of sales is not larger because other coals are in possession of the market. The entry of a new producing field into an established market means readjustment in financial arrangements and in mechanical means and therefore it has to fight its way against odds; and progress at first is necessarily slow. Naturally opposing interests will use every means available to prejudice the minds of consumers against Alberta coal.

The "Lignite" Label

The most convenient weapon in the hands of those who are interested in opposing the entry of Edmonton domestic coal into the Manitoba market is the improper use of the name "Lignite" as applied to Alberta domestic or sub-bituminous coal. Of lignite Nelson's encyclopedia gives the following description:

"Lignite or brown coal," is mostly light, friable and porous, showing its vegetable origin by the retention of the woody structure, or sometimes also of the shapes of leaves, stems and pieces of bark. In burning, lignites give out much smoke, comparatively little heat, and a somewhat unpleasant odor. Chemically they represent an intermediate stage between wood and coal." Webster's Imperial Dictionary gives the following definition: "Lignite, Fossil wood, wood or coal of brown color, combustible substance, mineralized to a certain degree, but retaining distinctly its woody texture. It holds a station intermediate between peat and coal."

Edmonton Coal Not Lignite

The foregoing are no doubt correct descriptions of lignite. Nearly a million tons of this domestic coal was mined and burned last year. It is within the knowledge conveyed by the experience of the thousands of its users that these descriptions do not apply to Edmonton domestic coal. It is not brown in color; it is not of woody texture; it does not give out more smoke than other coal, it makes a strong odor, and does not give out any unpleasant odor when burning. And yet the name "Lignite" attached to Alberta domestic coal conveys the idea to the consumer that it has all the objectionable qualities ascribed to lignite by all the scientific authorities available to him. This natural prejudice can only be overcome by actual experiment. That is being overdone. The large production of Alberta domestic coal clearly proves. But that production could and would be largely increased, to the exclusion of Pennsylvania coal, if the consuming public knew that Alberta domestic coal was "coal," as it is, and not "Lignite," as they believe it to be.

Geological Teaching Should Be Adjusted to Facts

Just how it came that the scientists of Canada called Alberta domestic coal lignite is worthy of investigation. Geology says that the transition from the carboniferous formation. The formation of Alberta is the carbonaceous and not the carboniferous. Therefore the geological sharp at Ottawa gave out the statement that there could not be coal in Alberta. When the coal was to be produced, in order to justify their position, they said it was not coal—because it could not be—and it must be lignite. So they called it "Lignite" and the name has stuck, to the vast detriment of the coal mining and the industry of Alberta. The name lignite was applied in order to adjust the facts to geology as then

taught. The time has come that in the interests of Canada, geology should be taught in adjustment with the facts.

The evidence is that the coal beds of Alberta, throughout, were laid down during the same geological period, under like conditions, and having, approximately, the same chemical composition. Later on the upheaval of the Rocky Mountains and of the eastern foothills brought to bear heat and pressure on the more westerly beds. This produced certain changes in the character of the coal affected, constituting it steam coal of varying qualities. The coal beds lying on the more easterly plains were not disturbed by the upheaval of the Rockies; were not subjected to heat and pressure, and have not undergone the changes that have given their special qualities to the mountain and foothill coals. But that does not leave them any the less truly coal.

The U.S. Does Not Call "Coal" "Lignite"

In the United States a different course has been followed by geologists of that country in giving descriptive names to their several varieties of coal. The Keynote Coal Catalogue, a voluminous and authoritative work has the following on the subject of "sub-bituminous" coal:

The term "sub-bituminous" is adopted by the geological survey for what has generally been called "black lignite," a term that is objectionable because the coal is not lignite in the sense of being distinctly woody, and because the use of the term seems to imply that this coal is little better than the brown, woody lignite of North Dakota; whereas many coals of this rank approach in quality the lowest grade of bituminous coal.

Sub-bituminous coal is generally distinguishable from lignite by its black color, and its apparent freedom from distinctly woody texture and structure; and from bituminous coal by its low moisture and the consequent breaking down or "clacking" of the coal when exposed to alternate wetting and drying. Despite the many drawbacks in the shipment and use of sub-bituminous coal it has found a ready market in much of the western country, because it is a very close grade of fuel, and gives with little difficulty

Analysis of Domestic and Railway Coal

While there are minor differences in the chemical constituents of coal found in different seams and in different sections of the country, the main difference between the domestic coal of the plains and the railway coal of the mountains, is in the higher moisture and lower carbon content of the prairie coals. The Humberstone mine of the Clover Bar group, domestic coal, shows the following analysis: Moisture 19.2, ash 21.2, carbon 38.3, H.T.N. 8.920. The Cadomin railway coal, comparable in results with the best Pennsylvania, shows the following: Moisture 15.5, volatile 26, ash 10.6, carbon 61.5, H.T.N. 8.620.

This analysis shows that the domestic coal has slightly less ash and slightly more volatile matter than the railway coal. While there is a difference in the constituent materials, there is a considerable difference in their proportions. The important difference is that the domestic coal has more moisture and less carbon than the railway coal, and therefore has a lower fuel value. Measured in British thermal units the domestic coal has two-thirds of the fuel value of railway coal. Of course it would be a mistake to suppose that there are no variations from the comparative analyses given of the two classes of coal. But the figures given will answer for purposes of comparison when prices

and values are being considered.

Domestic and Railway Coal Do Not Compete

The four railway coal mines in the mountain west of Edmonton produced nearly half a million tons of coal last year. Of that amount less than 100,000 tons was sold for other than railway purposes. Obviously the bituminous mines of the mountains and the sub-bituminous mines of the plains do not compete in the same field. The domestic coal mines do not sell to the railways and the railway coal mines do not sell to any considerable amount in the domestic market. Other considerations than the amount of carbon content in the coal enter into its use as fuel. If it were not so, anthracite, which is highest in carbon, would be used by the railways instead of bituminous. But it is not, because for other reasons it is not so suitable for railway purposes. And although the bituminous is higher in carbon content than the domestic, it is not used for domestic purposes for reasons that are sufficient in the minds of consumers. As a matter of fact, the respective fields of greatest usefulness for the bituminous and sub-bituminous coals are separate and distinct, and therefore given the natural difference in price, proportioned to cost of production and fuel value, and the two kinds of coal do not compete.

Qualities of Edmonton Coal

Edmonton domestic coal, from whatever group of mines it may come, is clean to handle and as free from soot as anthracite. The importance of this quality in coal for domestic use cannot be overestimated. In this particular it differs radically from the product of the competing fields of Drumheller and Lethbridge, as well as from that of the bituminous and sub-bituminous mines of the mountains and foothills.

It can be used with equal advantage for all domestic purposes: Furnace, heating stove, cook stove, or open grate. For the latter purpose, when used in moderately sized pieces, it answers almost as well as the expensive cannel coal of Pennsylvania or Wales for the coal stove. It has absolutely no odor, and is easily ignited. When started it will not go out. It gives a hot fire, and if the draft is shut off, will retain a body of glowing coals for the whole night without the need of obtaining the best results.

Heat Conserved by Light Draft

For the heating stove it has no superior, and in the basement furnace it requires less attention than any other coal, the fire being almost entirely controllable by the drafts. The analysis shows somewhat less ash than the best bituminous. It is less apt to produce clinkers than other coals; only doing an under strong draft. As it burns with less draft than other coal there is a greater conservation of the heat actually generated in combustion. While the carbon content is less, owing to superior combustion better results are obtained from the carbon actually consumed. In other words the heat value of Edmonton domestic coal is not carried up the flue by the strong draft which is needed to give results with other coals.

Moisture Content Only Fault

While there is no fault to be found with Edmonton domestic coal in its use, its weak point is that it carries moisture in comparison with other coals.

The moisture, taking the place of carbon, causes its lower theoretical heating value, as compared with bituminous, which has almost no moisture. Besides, on exposure to the sun and air, the moisture tends to evaporate, and the coal to disintegrate. While the disintegration does not reduce its actual fuel content, it seriously decreases its suitability for stove, furnace or grate use, as the fine or slack coal does not permit the ordinary draft to evaporate the moisture and to be fully burned with proper appliances. As a matter of fact, the coal is more apt to operate with only such draft and other appliances as are in ordinary use

and values are being considered. domestic use slack coal cannot be burned satisfactorily. This is the condition that forms the great objection to the use of Alberta domestic coal, and that is worked industriously on behalf of Pennsylvania anthracite in the competitive field of Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.

Basement Storage Efficient Protection

It is true that anthracite will stand open storage and that Alberta domestic coal will not. But on the other hand there is no need of open storage of Alberta domestic coal, as there is of Pennsylvania anthracite, which makes its journey over the lakes in summer.

The great need for domestic coal is in the winter months. During those months the coal is mined and pushed forward to the consuming point without change of car. In any case during the cold weather there is no evaporation, and therefore no disintegration. But of course there is no need for domestic coal throughout the year. Basement storage will prevent evaporation from and disintegration of Edmonton domestic coal during the months of summer. There is no question as to that fact. Light and the circulation of air should be kept from the compartment in which the coal is held in summer storage, as far as practicable. That is, the less light and air the better. But the coal will keep under any reasonably speaking conditions. Clearing a basement, there is storage room in the ordinary house basement for the summer's coal. If there is Edmonton domestic, coal can be stored just as safely as anthracite. Of course, if the coal supply for the summer must be piled in the back yard, anthracite is preferable to Alberta domestic.

Economy in Use of Domestic Coal

Assuming that a ton of Pennsylvania anthracite is worth a fuel value a ton and a half of Edmonton domestic, and the anthracite costs the consumer 25 cents, the domestic is worth \$8. But owing to its wider range of usefulness, and the greater convenience with which it can be fired, the domestic is worth more than the measure of its heat units, in proportion to the cost. It is worth a ton and a half of the anthracite. It should be mentioned that a larger fire box in stove or furnace is needed for Alberta domestic than for Pennsylvania anthracite in order to obtain the best results.

As already mentioned, the most serious fault of the domestic coal is with a light draft, or with the draft reduced to a minimum. Under one condition a glowing mass of coal radiates heat without waste going up the chimney, and there is no formation of clinkers. A large fire box will hold a larger mass of live coals and therefore radiate greater heat with less fuel consumption than a smaller one. In bitter cold weather a furnace with a small fire box will have to be fed more frequently than a large one, and with a stronger draft there will be a greater waste of heat. The large fire box is the secret of success in the economical use of Edmonton domestic coal for household heating in bitter weather. Householders and householders of the Canadian West should bear this in mind when installing furnaces in either new or old houses. The big fire box means economy, not waste, in the use of Edmonton domestic coal.

Build Up Canada

The domestic coal supply of Alberta is inexhaustible. No long as the wheat fields are sown, the Rocky Mountains to the Red River are inhabited they will need it. The big mine of Alberta does not yet supply the farms, towns and cities of the eastern prairie fuel content, it seriously decreases its suitability for stove, furnace or grate use, as the fine or slack coal does not permit the ordinary draft to evaporate the moisture and to be fully burned with proper appliances. As a matter of fact, the coal is more apt to operate with only such draft and other appliances as are in ordinary use

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Future Prospects For Live Stock In N. Alta.

(By N. Curtis)

Northern Alberta, due to its climatic and soil conditions is bound to have a great future for live stock. It has every feature which is favorable towards successful production of live stock. The climate is ideal, in that it gets a sufficiency of rain to assure an adequate supply of feed throughout the year and crops are always plentiful with very seldom a failure, especially such crops as hay, oats and feeders of all kinds which are required for wintering cattle. Besides this it has a plentiful supply of water and other than its natural advantages it has good roads with great railway facilities for handling all the stock produced in the region. At Edmonton we have the Edmonton Stock Yards Limited, which is a public market through which most of the live stock in the northern part of the province is marketed and which is ideally situated, as it has sidings for two railways and the third one has switching privileges into the yards. It has a daily capacity of 175 cars. On this Stock Yards there are some of our best stock men doing business. Acting as Commission Agents, selling and buying. Apart from the local demand the demand from other points is increasing yearly, and most of the coast buyers are coming to the Edmonton Stock Yards to buy their cattle apart from this there are several Commission men doing business on the yards who are handling export cattle. So that market facilities are exceptionally good in this northern part of the province. Besides the Stock Yards there are three large packing plants with a weekly capacity of approximately 2,500 cattle, 1,500 hogs and 1,500 sheep, besides these there are many small slaughter houses, which also do a considerable deal of stock, which all naturally helps the producer in marketing his stock quickly with a sure knowledge of a good outlet for any stock which he wants to produce.

Government Help in the Live Stock

Men

Besides the marketing facilities the Dominion Government also has policies by which they are able to help farmers get started in the live stock business. This is in the form of reduced freight rates from the stock yards in the case of stocker cattle and free freight, in the case of breeding stock, with additional help in the form of expenses to the party making the purchase if they conform to the rules and regulations in these policies.

Besides the Dominion Government has also a "Pure Breed Hse Policy" by which farmers can obtain pure bred sires at cost, which has proven very satisfactory and has done a good deal towards the improvement of the quality of the live stock generally.

The country in this part is only sparsely settled and there is much good land still to be had, either free by homesteading or at a very reasonable figure. Money is also very available for the production of live stock of all kinds, so that taking into consideration the natural and climatic advantages which this part of the province offers, together with the selling facilities and the excellent adequate facilities which the Edmonton Stock Yards Limited has, the industry is one which can be considered the most profitable. This can be clearly shown by the fact that the Edmonton Stock Yards was only started in 1916 and the growth up to date has been phenomenal in all the lines and a great deal of profit is due to the organization for going into an enterprise such as this, starting out from a mere shell and in a matter of less than five years it is now paid as one of the important financial pillars of the province. It has done a great deal of work of live stock during the year 1920 and present indications are that the work probably be greatly increased this year.

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